

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1886.

THE SUN to-day consists of tiectre pages. Our friends should see that their newsman furnishes them with the entire paper.

There are now four candidates for Mayor in the fi ld, but Mr. WARDWELL, whom our Prohibitionist friends have put up, hardly counts, although an excellent man. The three principal candidates are as forcible and intellectual men as have ever run in this town. The blear-eyed pessimists who are always profoundly convinced that the town is in a state of hopeless political degradation should wake up and brace up. A place whose citizens have their choice in voting for Mayor between three such interesting and accomplished men as ABRAM S. HEWITT, HENRY George, and Theodore Roosevelt is justifled in thinking no small beer of itself. All of them are men of brains, and one of them is a man of genius.

Mr. George is the most brilliant and plausible writer of the three, an acute reasoner and a popular orator. Mr. Roosevelt is a painstaking historian, a spirited and indom-Itable politician, a mighty hunter, and the handsomest man of the three, in his own style. Mr. Hewirr is a cyclopædia of knowledge, the head of a great business, who has come to riches without wronging any man, and has always been both just and generous to his workmen; at once a student and a man of affairs. He is somewhat impulsive, and he cannot sleep well; but New York wants the most wideawake man she can get. Though an enthusiast, he doesn't arouse as much flery enthuslasm as Mr. George, but he has more solid Btaying powers. Mr. ROOSEVELT has a better constitution than Mr. HEWITT, but this advantage is, perhaps, more than set off by the fact that the younger candidate is supported by the Committee of One Hundred.

Yes, they are as fine a lot of candidates as can be desired, and it seems almost a pity that only Mr. Hewitr can be elected this year. But Mr. ROOSEVELT is still a very young fellow, and there is plenty time for him to be elected before he gets to be Mr. HEWITT'S age. As for Mr. George, he is elected to write brilliant books which all the world reads. He ought to be satisfied with his present office.

The Republican Nominations.

It must be conceded that the Republican leaders in this city have dealt with a difficult situation about as wisely as they could in the nominations which they have made for the principal offices to be filled at the coming election.

It was easy for Mr. George to say that it made no difference what the Republicans did or whom they nominated. We do not think so. It is a most encouraging sign for the welfare of the community to find all parties putting forward better men for candidates than are commonly nominated.

We see no prospect for the Republicans to succeed; but at all events they have nominated men who would serve the public faithfully and well if elected. Evidence of this is to be found in the official records of THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT as a member of Assembly, of John C. O'Connor, Jr., as Alderman, and of GRANVILLE P. HAWES as one of the Judges of the Marine Court. We believe, also, that Lewis S. Goener, who has been nominated for Register, served creditably as a State

Benator for two years. We should have been glad to see the Republicans approve the nomination of Ep-WARD PATTERSON for Justice of the Supreme Court, but EDWARD MITCHELL, whom they selected to be his opponent, is a man of the a here, and two such, candidates for the Court of Appeals as Judges PECHHAN and DANIELS-all good men and excellent lawyers-there is not much to be said against the present working of the elective judiciary

system. The present political campaign is, indeed, a strange one. A month ago who would have predicted that HEWITT, GEORGE, and ROOSE-VELT would have been contending for the Mayoralty? And would not any one familfar with New York politics have said that Burrogate Rollins was sure to have a place on the Republican ticket and Recorder SMYTH on the Demogratic ticket?

As to these last-named officers, however, they are doing too well in their present places to make it wise to remove them even to higher posts.

Military Etiquette.

The difficulty that arose a year ago at Washington as to the proper channels of correspondence between bureau chiefs and the subordinates of their respective corps now comes up in a different form, through complaints as to the methods in vogue for the transmission of orders directly from the War Department to subordinate commanders. The methods objected to sometimes lead to the transmission of reports of field operations directly to Washington by the shortest cut, without taking the roundabout course through intermediate headquarters.

Such causes of trouble as exist can hardly have been lessened by the appointment of Gen. DRUM as Acting Secretary of War when Mr. Expicory went off for his summer vacation. On previous occasions of the Secretary's absence the Lieutenant-General has been Acting Secretary of War. A difference of views between the latter officer, who is in immediate command of the army, and a civillan, who, without being a professional soldier, is obeyed and respected simply as the representative of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of both Army and Navy under the Constitution, might conceivably be greatly emphasized when this representative is an officer of the army and inferior in rank to the Lieutenaut-General commanding.

How the various disagreements that have arison will be settled remains to be seen. Unquestionably the regular annual reports of comman less in the field, however it may have been with special telegrams of information, have proceeded duly through the routine channels. But there will always be chagrin on the part of officers in the higher commands on fluding that a subordinate is acting upon orders received directly from the War Department, even though they receive copies of such orders, simultaneously transmitted to them.

Rules of Evidence for Ecclesiastical | courted. The new regulations seek to prevent

The recent ecclesiastical "trial" of the Rev.

Mr. Staunton before the Brookiya Presbytery goes far to vindicate the wisdom of the rules of evidence that prevail in the courts of law. Witnesses on both sides were allowed to testify in the loosest manner to gossip and scandal and rumor, about the truth of which they personally knew nothing, and to give opinions on the point whether the paster was a pure man or his wife a jesious hussy. When the testimony bore

hard on the preacher or his spouse, some aged divine or impulsive elder would rise, shake his fist at the witness, and denounce him as a slanderer.

Such an exhibition by a Presbytery is a calamity to Christian churches of all creeds. At its next meeting the Presbyterian General Assembly should appoint a commission consisting of four Doctors of Divinity, who were formerly lawyers, and four laymen, who are now Judges, to frame a Code of Procedure for its Church courts.

Evenings at the White House.

In the Washington correspondence of our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, the other day was a passage which must fill Mr. CLEVELAND with contrition and joy-contrition for the past and joy in the joyous present. In this passage his old bachelor habits at the White House are contrasted with his new, regenerate, improved, and blithesome habits as a married man.

In the unregenerate times at the White House he used to sit up until after midnight with a good cigar and a bottle or two of lager" and some of the Cabinet officers, familiarizing himself with the details of every department." There are worse companions, to be sure, than a cigar, a bottle of beer, and a Cabinet officer, but plodding away in the dead waste and middle of the night with no other companions cannot have been too inspiriting. Besides, it must have been lonely, for the best clear burns out at last, the biggest bottle of beer cannot hold out forever, and even Cabinet officers grow sleepy, and must get to bed. Then, in the stub and heel taps of the night, must have come a gloomy time.

How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable must those belagered nights seem to Mr. CLEVELAND, as he contrasts them with the gay and social evenings he enjoys at the White House now. He spends his evenings in the parlor now, "and sometimes ventures to accompany the ladies in the songs, though he is not much of a vocalist, according to his own statement." What if he isn't much of a vocalist? So much the more fun for the ladies. It is a jolly party, and there is no need of having beer with the music. The President joins more heartly than tunefully in the chorus, summoning up his biggest voice, and there is sweet laughter to reward his efforts. How far away all this is from the lonely nights in the library!

On the whole, the parlor of the White House must be a pleasant place now, and Mr. Cleveland must esteem himself a very lucky fellow.

Ham Will Not Go It Solid.

The Rev. JOHN MOORE PALMER of Pittsburgh, a Presiding Elder in the African Methodist Episcopal Church and a man of ability and character, is the candidate of the Pennsylvania Prohibitionists for Congressman at Large. He is naturally desirous of getting at least a fair share of the very considerable colored vote of Pennsylvania, and he is likely to do so. Of course, the Pennsylvania Republicans regard this vote as heirs by right. That they have made or Intend to make any political return to the Republican colored citizens for their fidelity to the Republican ticket does not appear.

The offices always go to white Republicans. It will be strange if many of the colored Republicans of Pennsylvania do not vote for the Prohibitionist candidate for Congressman at Large this year, not merely by way of compliment to a distinguished member of their own race, but by way of showing the Republican party that its pretensions in regard to the vote of colored citizens are no longer to be submitted to. As Mr. PALMER said the other day, the colored men have been too loyal. The Republicans take the liberty to cut a ticket once in a while, "but they always counsel HAM to go it solid."

But, both in the North and in the South HAM has got tired of going it solid. He is same high character and attainments. With | tired of giving a good deal for nothing. He two such candidates for Supreme Court is no sham civil service reformer. He is a natural Democrat, for he believes in being represented in office.

No Free Trade In It.

An effort is made by the Republicans to drag the eternal and infernal tariff question into the municipal election. Mr. HEWITT being, as the Tribune says, a "qualified and gradual free trader," and Mr. GEORGE an 'absolute free trader." the Republicans call on the workingmen to rally around the policy of protection for American industry, notwithstanding Mr. Roosevelt is a free trader, too.

But they won't rally. They know perfeetly well that Mr. HEWITT has not been nominated for Mayor by the united Democracy on account of his views in regard to the revision of the tariff, but because of his ability and experience as a business man and a politician. They know that the Mayor of Now York city has no more to do with the construction or destruction of the tariff than with the price of nose rings in the Cannibal

Islands. The scare will not scare. If, however, the Republicans were as serious as they pretend to be, we should advise them to vote for Mr. HEWITT for Mayor. In Congress he is one of the ablest advocates of tariff reform. From the alarmed Republican point of view, it is well that he should be taken out of Congress and made Mayor.

But perhaps the Republicans enjoy having their little private canvass, and on that account will refuse to vote for Mr. HEWITT for Mayor. Well, Mr. Hewirr has plenty of votes without them, and nobody will grudge the Republicans what mild excitement they can get out of the campaign. Still, Mr. ROOSEVELT deserves a better fate.

Mr. Cleveland's Bank.

It is a standing mortification to the Demo eratic party that this forecast by the St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer-Press has even a possibility of truth:

"Gantano, the imperturbable, is back in Washington as Cheery as a morning lark, and with a fy ture, fy rates air which suggests that CLEVELISE means to keep him until 1880."

There is only one tenable theory on which Mr. CLEVELAND can be keeping Mr. GAB-LAND in the Department of Justice. That is, that rather than submit to the acknowledgment that a member of his Cabinet has shown himself unworthy of holding office, he will hold on and trust to his own reputation for honesty to cover the blot placed upon his Administration by another man.

Like the projectors of the Pan-Electric cheme, Mr. CLEVELAND is "banking on" a good name. Only, unlike them, he is banking on the name of GROVER CLEVELAND.

A severe effort is being made to stop Sal vation Army privates from courting and Loing persons under the rank of Captain in that noble host from courting or making one agements.

football. A ecalping bee is pretty lively amusement and the encounters of truly bad cow boys are not without excitement; but for a wild, tumultuous, shin-smashing, collar-bone-fracturing hurly-burly a quiet game of football

makes the goal. About this time station houses yawn for the excited persons who carry political discussion to the extent of punching one another's heads or slashing at one another's ribs with cheere knives. Discussion of politics is an indispensable boon, but when carried to the point of personal violence, the point of the controversy is sometimes lost sight of. The practice of tarrying long at the whiskey glass probably has a good deal to do with these inamenities of controversy. It may be excusable to mix whiskey with water, but never with politics

The Hon. John Frost is in town.

SOME POLITICIANS' PECULIARITIES.

Jake Hess is a pedigerous wonder, and to his unwearied feet he owes much of his political success. He never tires of walking or of standing. His favorite method of onquering an unruly rebel who promised to make ouble in the district was to walk with him twenty or thirty blocks. As he walked, he argued, pleaded, coaxed. He never threatened, and he often said he could walk all the kicking out of the best man in his district. Sometimes he has kept up these pedestrian trips till dawn, and many a threatened revoit he has tired out by such persussion. Then, too, he got a grip on the boys by parading down Broadway with the humblest of them to some remote art gallery. It was a revelation of consummate art to see Mr. Hess present one of his plainest workers and followers to the bosses Mr. Hesa's smile as he did so was like that of a successful over, and during election times he expects to indulge in that smile a hundred times a day at least. He has always felt that could be have walked Theodore Roose velt, any from Central Park to Twenty-third street, and then stood with him on the curbstone two or three hours, he would have conquered the little wizard's op-position. Though Mr. Hess is in a pensile position politically now, his friends may that he will before long resume his pedigerous feats in the district.

Col. Mike Cregan's tactics are precisely opposite to those adopted by Mr. Hess. The Colonel believes that a policeman gets more kicks than coppers if he is too mpliant. His theory is the Iron hand, a perfectly adjusted system of rewards and punishments, dealt rigid-ly and justiy. He is a firm believer in the power of the press, and when his name appears, sees that the boys in his district get a few copies to distribute, that his po-tency may be impressed upon them. This is only done, however, in case he is spoken of in the press by his military title. There is a line in the district which he drawarigidly. On one side of it are those who are privileged to call him Mike, on the other those to whom it would be ruin to address him without the title. His machine is the best oiled, best running, most loyal of all the Republican monkey engines in the city. That is because the Colonel always keeps his promises. His rewards are delivered, his punishments meted out, according to his promises. When the Colonel appears in a new silk hat it is certain that punishments have been few and rewards many. Col. Cregan has a discriminating tariff. A thumping majority costs about two hundred per cent, more than a bare plurality, and a vote on the wrong side costs a candidate nothing.

Bob McCord in election times becomes more dreamy, self-absorbed, poetical minded, even, than he strikes one as being as he stands under the Gusey House with a faraway look in his eyes. McCord trusts his gift of prose polersy implicity, and believes that in following its guidance he has found success. He is sure that he can read a man at sight, and more than once has discovered by these mind-realing powers treachery that was plot-ting in the brain of some pretented friend. He is the mental detective of his party, and therein lies much of his power. With the curious contradiction of strong minds. McCord does not glory in his ability, though a makes it serve him, but secretly cherishes the idea that he ought to have been born a poet, for he has confessed that he thinks lots of poetry, but try his best he cannot

pathetism with which he rules the Republican machine while the exercise of these remarkable powers appear to weaken his vitality not at all. He grows fleshy. How exercises his will so that it will be potent who meditative half smile as though wondering whether h will be a bear or a built in the market next day. Yet it must be that then his will cozes out of him and perme ates the machine by some invisible psychologic power He wills, and the machine obeys. Some of his friends think he stands on the particular flagging about half think he stains on the particular ingening about has way between the Twenty-ninth atreetenth and the hotel porch because thence he collects his peculiar powers. At all events, they assert that Johnny does his thinking while standing on that stone, and is especially inspired If he has McCord beside him. When he takes position be because he is not easy over the outlook.

Dwight Lawrence is worth his weight in gold to the Republican managers in these troublons times. His prescience is wonderful, and he selion mistakes. He will gather more information scouting about the enemy in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue or the Hoffman art gallery of a morning than any other Republican could and the tilt of a beaver is a revelation of what is buzzing State, his moots and whims, and has the power of a skulled hotel clerk in sizing men up. Then in the evening he pours his information into the ears of the bosses, and his statement of facts is implicitly relied upon. Some imes the bosses do not accept his inferences or fore casts, and it is something of a consolation to him to know that in every case where they have refused to do so time has vindicated him. Mr. Lawrence is just now very sanguine about 1893, though his immediate bus ness is connected with the Legislature of 1857 and the Senator who shall be born therefrom.

How Robert Bonner was Reintroduced to Roscoe Contaling.

From the Tury, Field and Form. One day hast week a quiet-looking gentleman was driving a big bay geiding down the avenue, leisure-ly, at about a three-minute gait. As he approached a light wagon driven by a tall man with a snowy Venetia: beard, the tall man's horse quickened his gait. The quickened his gait. The quickentleman following thought the other desirous of brush. He himself was driving a very good roadster one of the kind that will do whatever is asked of him within his limit, and his limit is not narrow. The horse was quickened to a 250 chp, and still the tall man's horse kept in front. The quiet gentleman's animal was let out to a 2.47 galt, and yet an obstinate two lengths separated him from the leader. "Well," said the quiet centioman to himself, " I think I will see what kind of a

He pulled the 2:30 stop on his trotter, under which pressure the tail man was gradually everhanded. As the nose of the follower reached his wheel the quiet looking gentleman saw that the tail man's horse showed signs of getting tangled. For an instant he held his horse in, allowing the tail man to open a gap of two lengths. Then, for the first time, belot his horse have sie head. The speed which had been gradually lowered a three minutes to 2 50, 2 40, and 2 37, consecutive , became nearly a two-minute clip. As the big bay shed by him like a locometive the tail gentleman's orse broke and went up into the air. The rush conunel A 2 3) trotter, going at speed, and driven by ill tailer man was passed. The animal jumped into a roadside ditch, flightened by the terrific speed of e quiet gentleman's horse. Before 125th street was reached the very tall man, whose mare had gone for the ditch, issued conversation with the quiet gentleman, who was Robert Bonner, outfor an airing with Picard.

"Ress my soul, Mr. Bonner" said he, "I don't think I ever saw a horse trot so fast. My old skate is good for

30 any day, but she didn't know where she was." Just then the tall gentieman caught up, and the owner to the old skate," with the Venetian beard, Jack Dawson, seeing that Mr. Bonner was apparently unacquaint ed with him, said: "Mr. Bonner, allow me to introduce

on to Senator Conking."
The two gentlemen, thus hastily introduced, had met astenteen or eighteen years ago. We are pleased to note that such distinguished citizens as Senator Conkling are seconding ford of the plantures of the road. John Surphy drove Picard a half mile in 1984, at Fleetwood Park last Thursday. By the way, Murphy weighed 125 pounds and the wagon weighed perpounds. So great a weight was never lefter drawn at that speed for the

Personal.

T. F. Hamilton, once a versatile Sun reporter, and Lidate for District Attorney of Sarato is a militate for District Attorney of Surgings inputy. He is a handsome man, about 40 years old, with same ling black eyes, scale min!, and genial manners. For the post twelve years he has practical law in Hallston Sys. His experience on him S. S has probably fitted him. r a most any office within the gift of the people.

Don Carles's Great Wealth.

Don Car a and the Duchess of Madrid have

NEW BOARDERS FOR THE PARK.

an Amiable Baby Hippopotamus and Two Binck Panthers Among Them. The North German Lloyd steamer Eider brought five interesting animals for the nenagorie in Central Park yesterday. The most important was a baby hippopotamus, two years old. It weighs about 1,400 pounds, and is almost black in color except in the folds around its chubby, fat shoulders, where the color is a very distinct baby pink. It is a girl baby, but it answers to the masculine and unpoetic name of Murphy. Its way of answering when called yesterday was to raise its shout to the top of its cage and open a mouth that would make a stump orator envious. Measured for tonnage the mouth would size up about sixteen inches long over all, eight broad, and ten deep when opened to its widest extent. The snout is modelled like the end of a mud scow. The rest of the body is like a big fat pig. Frederick Koester, the baby's nurse, is responsible for its name, Buperintendent Conklin of the monagerie, who was on the dock to receive her when the ship arrived, says she shall be rechristened.

the menagorie, who was on the dock to receive her when the ship arrived, says she shall be re-christened.

This hippopotamus was cantured near the headwaters of the Nile when she was so small that a stout man could carry her in his arms. She was treated with great consideration because baby hippopotami are a scarce farticle in the market, and likely to become more so since England's var with the Mahdi destroyed the animal collecting stations about the upper Nile. In consequence of the tender care bestowed upon her she has a disposition that no one can find any fault with. From the Nile she was shipped to the Handelsmenagerie of Carl Hagenbeck at Hamburg, and it was at that place that Mr. Coakling of track of her.

She was brought over in a substantial wooden box placed on the main deck of the Eider. She received a spong's bath eight times a day, and a plentiful supily of oats, bran, broad, &c. There was no stirt in her allowance of drinking water, which was administered from a fivegalion water po. She opened her mouth whenever her name was called, and then the attendant noured the water into the cavity. She took her oatsfrom a big wooden bow! She was seasick, however, for the first three days of the voyage.

Mr. Conklin said yesterday that there is one

of the voyage,
Mr. Conklin sail yesterday that there is one other hippopotanus in this country, but it is biind in one eye, and not near so handsome in other respects as Murphy. He said it was a hardy animal, and not likely to suffer from the other respects as Murphy. He said it was a hardy animal, and not likely to suffer from the cold weather that is now coming on.

The other four animals were of a very different temper. Their dispositions were as vicious as that of the young hippopetamus was sweet. Ther were a pair of hyenas and a pair of the rare black panthers from the interior of Africa. Nothing more beautiful has been seen in the meagerie than these ranthers as they turned and twisted about their cages last light with the coal-black hair shining in the gaslight, nor nothing more fascinating and vicked than a look from their eyes. Although carried in stout, fron-barred cases, one of them reached a slender paw through the bars when a sailor was passing incautiously near the cage on the Edor, and with one clutch ore a leg from his trousers. That was early in the voyage. Boards were secured over the bars after that. Yesterday when, with many excamations in two languages, the cage were hoisted out of the ship and then placed on a big truck, one of the boards was knocked off. Very soon after a black paw came out, and a longsheroman let go of the cage were hoisted out of the ship and then placed on a big truck, one of the boards was knocked off. Very soon after a black paw came out, and a longsheroman let go of the cage which hoisted out of the ship and the basts were safely landed in Central Park. They weigh about 150 pounds each.

The hyenas de not differ from their tribe, but the pauthers, on account of their beauty, and the baby hippopotamus on account of its disposition. Mr. Conklin said, are likely to be great favorites.

How to Live in Hot Climates,

Among the questions before the Scientific Congress which has just closed its session at Berlin was that of acclimatization and the hygienic rules which white men need to observe in tropical countries. In view of the rapid development of white enterprises within the troples, it has become a question of prime importance to determine how the northern races can best preserve their health and energy in southern intitudes. It is hoped that much practical information on this question may be ad luced from the large amount of testimony that was laid before the Berlin Congress.

The cable informs us that Dr. Schweinfurth expressed the opinion at this meeting that white men can live in very fair health in all parts of tropical Africa where cattle raising is feasible. This explorer's long experience among the Donkas, perhaps the greatest native cattle raisors in Africa, and also among other large tribes who never saw cattle, en titles his opinion to much weight, especially as it is resuferced by the views of explorers like Joseph Thomson, who tells of the comparative salubrity of the great Masai country, whose people subsist almost wholly upon the milk and flosh of their herds. If Dr. Schweinfurth's opinion is correct fresh interest is given to the cattle raising enterprises now in progress in tropical Africa. Within the past seven year the Arabs have introduced cattle with great Dwight knows every tellifician in the success in the region of which Nyangwe, on the upper Congo, is the centre. The stock inising experiments of the Congo State on the Kassal River, 700 miles from the sen, are also thriving.

Another witness at the Berlin meeting was Dr. Felkin, who lived several years on the shores of Victoria Nyagga, and I has travelled extensively in Airlea. He expressed the belief that ine climatic conditions of the great plateau of Central Africa are no more unfavorable than those of India, a country once regarded as very unhealthful, which has now become the chosen

home of thousands of whites. Sanitary improvements and the observance of those hygienic rules which experience has sanctioned have made India and many other southern latitudes, which northern men were formerly supposed to visit at the peril of their lives, fairly salubrious and inviting fields of labor. The fever-stricken regions of the lower Congo have not afforded more harrowing de tails of suffering and death than these which have recently come from a district in Venezuela. This district which white mon have only just entered is naturally no more unbealthful than other parts of the country which have been rendered limbitable by drainage and other improvements. Wallace tells us that two cen turies ago Malacca was so unhealthful that even natives could not live there. By opening plantations, clearing away the forests and draining the marshes, the character of the place has been completely changed, and it is now the home of many Europeans. Hong Kong is now regarded as a very salubrious though when the British first occupied it the

soldiers perished of fever by hundreds. Around many West African settlements the enemyptus is now largely planted in the belief that this tree increases the salubrity of the stations. This expedient was recommended by Dr. Bushnell, who resided for many years at Gaboon, one of the worst fever nests of West Africa. The veteran missionary lived to see the reputation of Gaboon for insalubrity largely redeemed by the hygienic measures adopted by the white settlers.

The Dutch and German trading houses on the Congo supply their new agents with a manual containing the rules of living that have been found conducive to health in that dangerous region. A very few of these Congo traders, by very careful observance of the health rules, which have been proven to be specially adapted to that climate, have been able to live there in good health for ten or more years. Thus, in all parts of the tropies the northern races, by the lessons that experience teaches them, and by the sanitary improvements they are making, are constantly widening the area within which white men may live and prosper.

The President's Fighting and Muniting Trip. Washington, Oct. 16,-The Presidential unting and fishing party returned to this city fro-Homer, West Virginis, at an early hour this merging. They had a thoroughly enjectable trip, and, taking into consideration the unfavorable state of the weather yesterday, were fortunate in their catch of flab. The head, natters and skin of a flar while deer, said to be a rare apodes. Attend by one of the party, were broadn't in the child of the said and maney, West Virginia, at an early hour this morning

He lamin Felsom Gets an Office. Washington, Oct. 16.—The President to-day make the following appointments: Benjamin Felson of New York to be Consulter the United States at Sheffield Mr. Folson is a consin of Mrs. Cleveland: Charles it irover of Levienworth Kan, to be agent for the indians of the Pottawattomic and oreal Semana Agency in Kanase; Frank II. Goodyear of Ruffalo, N. V. to be a Commissioner to standing and report upon a section of sailread constructed by the Northern Paulic Company in Washington Text.

TESTING THE AVERELL CONDUIT.

Seems All Right as to Strength, and Will be Tested as a Conductor of Electricity. The subway people and the electrical companies were interested yesterday in the exhibition of the Averell insulated conduit at the yard of the company in Brooklyn. The Hon. Roswell P. Flower, President of the Subway Commission, was present with Assistant Engineer North: John Thomson, Engineer, and Mr. Sefton, Secretary of the Subway Construction Company; Mesers. McNulty and Beck-with. Electricians of the Metropolitan Telephone Company; Superintendent Brown of the Western Union's underground department: R. L. Harris, electrical engineer, and many other

L. Harris, electrical engineer, and many other representatives of electrical enterprises.

Gen. W.W. Avorell, the inventor and patentee of the material and processes exhibited, explained his claims and the peculiarities of his system, urging its simplicity, rapidity of construction, avoidance of joints between manheles, impregnability to moisture or gas, durability, and great cheapness. He then exhibited a section thirty feet in length, made at the request of the Subway Construction Company on a specifications furnished by their engineer. Engineer Thomson went at this with hammer and cold chisel, penetrating it at the end with apparent difficulty and uncovering a small portion of the paper tube lining the ducts. The tube was found in perfect shape, its texture unlajured by the heat to which it had been exposed in the moiten material. The material of the conduit was of close texture, exceedingly tough and firm, and apparently capable of resisting any reasonable pressure. It had been cast in a wooden retaining box, so shaped at the ends as to prevent contraction in cooling without fracture. It exactly filled the box, with no sign of contraction nor any flaw. The test was esteemed a most successful one as regards the mechanical questions involved. It will be tested electrically and otherwise.

The raw asphaltum and silics of which the concrete is made was shown the company, as was the machinery employed in the manufacture. The silica was then put into the over and heated to about 250°. The asphaltum was melted at the same time in an open caldron. The two materials were brought togother in a mixer, where they were stirred and agitated for about five minutes, then drawn off for use. A prism about fifteen feet long, with a single dut was made to show the simplicity of the work and the rapidity with which it could be done. One senteman said there need be no trouble in laying two miles a day of it with the improvised facilities there shown.

A number of small blocks carrying naked copper electric light wires were cast representatives of electrical enterprises.

HAMMERING HAMMOND.

Lawyer Miles Bound to Get \$10,000 For His Client Out of That Bucket Shop.

The examination of A. R. Hammond of A. 1. Hammond & Co., in whose name the big bucket shop is run at 42 Broadway, was continued yesterday in the office of Mr. E. H. Grandin, Hammond's lawyer, at 18 Broadway. Lawyer W. W. Niles and his client, Edward B. Ketchum, who want Hammond to tell who the real owners and backers of the shop are so that Ketchum can sue them for \$10,807,50 profits on operations in New York and New England stock, were on hand, and found Ham mond somewhat more tractable than on

Hammond started off by making a speech to Mr. Niles. He said he was suffering from neuralgia, which affected his memory, and he warned Mr. Niles not to bother him too much, Warned Mr. Nies not to bother him too mach, if he was pestered too much, he said, he would get up and go away, for a sick man could not be forced to testify.

His testified that Henry S. Everhard, President of the Public Stock Exchange at 18 Broadway and Daniel A. Loring, who is interested in the same concern, were interested with J. Farnum in the affairs of A. R. Hammond & Co. O. When you failed in 1885, did you are one can

Q-When you failed in 1885, did you pay one cent on the dollar? A-1 refuse to missiver. Q-Who were your associates in the Toma River Hotel business? The question made Hammond very angry. Hoteld Mr. Niles that it was none of his business, and if he was asked any more questions about the Toms liver business he would take advantage of his neuralgia and leave. "and you can't get me for two weeks as I am on jury duty," added Hammond. Lawyer Niles told him that he would see that jury duty did not interfere with his examination, and calmly asked:

O. Were Mr. Everhand Danki A Leaving Notron O.

asked:

Q.—Were Mr. Everhard, Daniel A. Loring, Norton Q. Pape, Frank M. Biedget, or Frank Hanscom interested in the Toma liver Hotel: A.—I refuse to answer.

Q.—Who was your pariner in 1885, when you failed, and old you pary your employ sees a cert of the wages due them at the lime? A.—I refuse to answer.

diemnat the lime? A.—I refuse to answer.

A.—Wes, Hande, man in existence as Jacob Farmers, A.—Yes, Bruch man in existence as Jacob Farmers, A.—Yes, Error been a share of stock delivered in your place since April, 1885; A.—I refuse to answer.

Q.—Bully you have any conversation with Lering about the business? A.—I may or may not.

Lawyer Niles got up, put on his hat, and, throwing his overcoat over his arm, started for the door, saying: Mr. Grandin, this witness cannot bamboozie me. Iltefuses to answer my questions, and I am sorry to say
hat you have told him not to answer some of them. I'
te doesn't answer me, he rhail go to fall, and quita, 128
All young history in the functions with each I mean
to ask him for say order congruing featument to an

Nr. Grandin, So I have got something else to do be-gine debeing attendance on Judge Bonol, ac. Judge Donohue promotly issued an order requiring Hammond to answer Mr. Niles's questions. Hammond will be served with the order to-morrow. If he is still obstitute, he will be sent to jail for contempt of court. Lawyer Niles says that Hammond has offered to compromise Ketchum's claim for \$8,000.

APPALLING RAVAGES OF CHOLERA More People than California Contains have

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.-Information is ecoived that cholera is still raging flercely in Corea. No idea can be formed of the extent of the scourge. It has decimated the capital. where, out of a population of 200,000, the death rate has reached the frightful average of 1,000 perday. About as many Coroans as there are people in the State of Cristornia have been swept away already, and it is hard to say where iweit away aireasy, and termined the plague will stop.

Corea is described as an "appalling post spot." Never was there a more frightful record of the ravages of disease on mankind. The story of the plague of London is beggared by what is now going on in Secul. They are beguining to give over the task of burring their ginning to give over the task of burring their inning to give over the task of burring their oad, and the city is threatened with positive

HOPES OF THE ANARCHISTS.

Pacy Talok that Public Opinion will Not Suffer Them to be Hanged. EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 16.-A long letter

has been received by C. L. James of this city rom Capt. Black, attorney for the Chicago Anarchists, He says:

I am confident that a reversal will follow upon the I am confident that a reversal will follow upon the errors of law which we have preserved in the trial. The supreme Court may under the pressure of public openion, affirm this most unjust and unrighteeus verdict, but I have no feared for the strength. The errors are, in my judiment, too glaring to admit of any sanction what ever. Heades all this since our friends have speken in their own default the face our friends have speken in their own default the current has set our way.

Even if there should be a affirmance of the judgment I do not believe the set of the hard execution of the current topic, for I believe the following many the execution of the current of the full of the face of the full of the set of the full of the same of the full of the same of the full of the full

Court Martial of Naval Cadets,

Washington, Oct. 16 .- The President has ap-Washington, Oct. 16.—The President has approved the proceedings and findings of the general court martial in the cases of Cadet blents James J. Meyler, Frement P. Peck, Pierrenent Isham, John A. Harman, and Cadet Capt. John M. Jenkins, first class, Initiated States Military Academy, who were convicted of couraging and Johning in acts of many demonstration and conduct prejudicial to good order, but in view of the previous good conduct of the accused cadets and the absence of wilful design in their offences he militares the sentence of desired in their offences he militares the sentence of desired to reduction from the rank of cadet officer to that of cadet.

Pardoned by the President WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-The President has

ardoned Burwell Hodges, who was convicted in the rat district of North Carolina of illicit distilling and First district of North Carolina of intertaining and scatened to a term of increasing the Theorem was granted at the carnest scientation of the District Attor-ney who prescuted the case upon the ground that the present has already suffered sufficiently and his im-prisement for a longer period would result in great hardship to his dependent family.

Settled by Arbitration

Thoy, Oct. 16.-The State Board of Arbitration to day decided the confrontisty between the Cable First Company at schaghticone and its configure. The Constant provides that summers and twisters shall assist to define until the company has reasonable time to our plus defices and that they shall receive fifteen cents a day extra compensation for the same.

Condemning Polygamy.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—In the Congregational Congelitoday, Fred Boiner, President of the Sait Lake Academy, spake against polygamy. This was adopted: Beselved, that we recognize with respect a loyal and intelligent minerity resident in Utah, and that we protest in advance against the admission of Utah as a fait at any time without the consent of that loyal minority.

QUEER STORY FROM MONTREAL

Formation of the United States Involuntary Extle Capitalleis' Club.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13 .- An interesting meeting of resident American capitalists is said to have been held here last evening. The outcome is reported to have been the partial organization of the "United States Involuntary Extle Capitalists' Club." It is difficult to ascertain what was done at the meeting. The Knights of Labor could not be more chary in giving information to the press. Indefinite reports, howover, indicate that the capitalists had an inharmonious time. If these reports are correct, John Keenan called the meeting to order and nominated John C. Eno for President.

Mr. Nathan M. Neeld, late of Chicago, opposed the nomination on the ground of Mr. and that they had among them a gentleman who occupies a prominent position in religious resignation ought to endear him to the exiled capitalists from the West, I not to those interested in New York street railroads. Influenced solely by a sense of the duty that he owed to society, Mr. Needl proposed the name of Mr. George Bartholomew, late of Hartford, for President.

society, Mr. Neeld proposed the name of Mr. George Bartholomew, late of Hartford, for President.

This brought the Hon. Wm. Molonsy to his feet. He said that Mr. Eno could produce a certificate of character, signed by an eminont divine, and he insisted that the heart of the religious element of the country beat as strongly for Eno as for Bartholomew. Mr. Stewart late of Brooklyn and four other Sunday school officials spoke in favor of Mr. Bartholomew. Mr. Bartholomew was then elected by a vote of 8 to 7, much to the chagrin of the New York capitalists, who called it the triumph of hypocrisy over honesty.

After congratulating those present upon the compliment paid to the better element of society by his election, Mr. Bartholomew referred feelingly to the moral attributes of the New York delegation. He compared them unfavorably with those of the New York exiles of the Tweed era. "My experience," said he, "convinces me that while honesty is undoubtedly the best policy, it is not safe to trust those whose honesty is governed by the dictate of policy alone. For years," continued Mr. Bartholomew, "I have stood on the decaying planks of the old Saybrook platform, governed by a mistaken but honest sense of policy. Now that I have advanced to a platform more in consonance with the spirit of this religious age. I trust that my sense of moral rectitude will ever be controlled by an unmistaken and politic sense of honesty."

Mr. Bartholomew again thanked his hearers for the honor paid him. On motion of the Hon. Charles Dempsey the association adopted the name of the "United States Involuntary Exile Capitalists" Club. "The Chair then appointed the following committees:

On Morate-Sayles, Stewart, and Bartholomew. On Engates of Money, and Mandelbaum.

On Morats—Sayles, Stewart, and Bartholomew.
On Finance-Moloney, Eno, and Keenan.
On Estradition—Seed, Moloney, and Mandelbaum.
On Sanday Exercitors—Jones, late of New Jersey, Delacy, and Bempsey.

on Surpainon—Need, Motoney, and Mandelbaum.
On Sunday Exercinent—Jones, late of New Jerrey. De
Lacy, and Bempsey.

At this point Mr. Keenan said that no club
could get along without a Troasurer. He proposed the name of Mr. Eno, whose financial
ability had been demonstrated in a New York
bank, and whose character as to integrity was
well known. Mr. Stowart, late of Brooklyn, favored the claims of Mr. Neeld, late of Chicago,
He said that, while Mr. Neeld, sinancial operations were not as stupendous and successful as
those of Mr. Eno, they were marked by far
more brilliancy and honesty of purpose. A
greater brain for business was required in
Chicago than in New York.

To this Mr. Moioney promptly objected.
A ballot was taken. The result was a tie.
There was much excitement. The New York
delegation held a conference and a fight was
imminent. Five minutes afterward the Jersey
delegate proposed the name of Mr. Moloney as
a compromise candidate for Treasurer. Mother
Mandelbaum strenuously opposed it. This
precipitated the threatened row, and the Convention broke up in a free fight all around, in
which Mr. Bartholomew's gold repeater disappeared. Whether it went to the Chicago or the
New York delegation is still an undetermined
question. Mr. Bartholomew will probably
avail himself of the services of a detective, as
the watch was a gift from the deacons of his
church, and as such was highly prized.

SED.000 for License Fees Due from the

The city sued the Third Avenue Railroad Company to recover an annual license fee of \$20 a car from the company for each and every car run during the busiest season of the year. Many years ago effort was made to compel the road to pay the license fee of \$50 a car prescribed by the horse car or linance. The Court of Appeals, however, held that that particular license fee could not be recovered from

this company, which had received its charter before the ordinance was passed. The city then claimed that the road should pay the license fee of \$20 for each car, being the amount of license fee exacted from stages or complibuses at the time the road was chartered. he language of the grant provided that the Third Avenue road should "pay, from the date of opening the railroad, the annual license fee, for each car, now allowed by law."

Judge Lawrence has sustained this claim after claborate argument, the case bolug tried for the defendants by John E. Parsons Jamess P. Lowery. Charles C. Appingate, and Edward Lauterbach, and for the city by Corporation Counsel Lacentbach. The amount of indigment to be entered under the decision is \$10,000. And the decision controls a further action for \$40,000, covening the fees down to and including the year 1881, and will also, if sustained, carry fees at the rate of \$20 a car for all subsequent years.

MOLONEY AND THE BOODLERS.

Did he Buy Their Votes at Reduced Entes and Pocket what was Left Over Inspector Byrnes was closeted with Dis trict Attorney Martine for an hour yesterday morning, then he spent another hour in Mr. Nicoli's office, and he ran between the two offices for the next two hours. He was quite mysterious about it. Mr. Martine acted as though he had some important news, which he

coulde't possibly divulge. He smiled wearily when the reporters waited upon him, but teld them no news. It is understood, that the bribe givers have It is understood that the bribe givers have sunk a fortune in keeping Billy Moloney out of the reach of the law, and that he is in position to demand more money yet. Moloney received a number of small fortunes in packages about the time of the granting of the Broadway franchise, for distribution among the boodle Aldermen. It is now said that he bought the votes at reduced rates, and pocketed what was left. It is estimated that Billy is worth \$200,-tem at least.

boo at least.

There are also grounds for the belief that Billy is in charge of what might be considered a turcau of excless in Montreat. If any of the runaways want assistance, for instance, their claims to the consideration of the bribe givers in this city are forwarded, and if the applicant is desporate and dangerous money is forwarded to Billy, who, according to his usual custom, surrenders about fifty per cent, of it to the applicant.

Locomotive Engineers Coming.

To the twenty-fourth International Convention of the broth thood of Locomotive Engineers in this city next week will come 325 dolegates from all parts o the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The besine meetings are to be in Lyric Hall. The public reception meetings are to be in Lyric Hall. The public reception will take place on Wednesday afternoon in the Metrobolitan Opera House. (see Hill, too. Atheft of New Jersey, Mayor Grace, C. W. Bellew, the Rey, T. D. Witt Taimage, and Grand Chief Engineer T. M. Arthur will speak. On the 25d they will take their wice and aweet hearts too claim take at their Stand, and on the 25d they will go on a river exercision to Sewborgh. The sundiffering and several of the towers at Harrican's Theories they been engaged for the night of the 27th. The condistribution is expected, will last about ten does. W. Thompson, Chairman of Division 165, as Chairman of the local Committee of Arrangeou' Bes. The headquarters of the delegates are to be in the Rossmore Hotel.

Officers of the Thirteenth to be Tried.

Adjutant-General Josiah Porter has issued orders for a general court martial to try Second Lieu tenant William H. Smith and other officers in 1 members of the Thirteenth Regiment in Prophlyn, who are ac of the Thirteonth Regiment in Brooklyn, who are accused of insubardination by Col. Fackiner. The continuarital will begin at the headquarters of the Fourteenth Regiment on Nov. 5, and will be composed of these officers. Co. Harre W. Müchel of the Fourteenth Regiment, Lieut. Cols. Frederick S. Benson of the Twenty-accusing Regiment and Alexander S. Hacon of the Twenty-enth Regiment and Alexander S. Hacon of the Twenty-third Regiment, Call Henry S. Rassyin of the Third Hittery, and First Lieutenant, Arthur A. Thompson, Chartermarker of the Twenty-third Regiment. Major Mindam W. emodrich, Supernumerary, is detailed as Judge Advances.

Short Hour Men Agitating.

The clerks and salesmen in the retail hat stores at over this city are to hold a combination Sun day closing, early closing, and Henry George meeting on next Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, in Cooper Union. They say that no effort is made by the police to keep the storescious on Number except the very small stores which employ no clerks and have no pull. Heavy deores and John Swinton are among those announced to small. George and John Swinton are among those such to speak.

The Sunday Chosing Committee of the Ten and Greecry Clerke Early Choung League are distributing circulars headed. Twelve Houres bay Work' at the deore of all churches. Would, Mr. Bergh permit a horse or may observant and the work this humber of hours? The circulars ass.

Fifth Avenue will be Inspected To-morraw Engineers William E. Worthen, representing the Department of Public Works, and Julius W. Adams, representing Contractor Bard, have selected Robert Van Beuren of Brooklyu to act with them, and they will legin to inspect the new Fifth avenue pavement to-morrow.

Sudden changes of temperature produce coughs, colds, sore threats, and lung disorders, which he Jayne's his-pestorant can be relied on to cure. - Ada.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Although many familiar faces are still missing from the Fifth avenue, and the equipages that adorn the park drives have, in common with their Jehus and Rosinantes, a generally out-of-repair appearance suggestive of livery stables and sightseers, yet the city has begun to assert itself and looks flourishing. prosperous, and inviting. A dozen theatres with stars of unusual magnitude from far and near, throw wide their hospitable doors at night. By day, shop windows dazzle the passers by, and seductive tailors, milliners, and mantus makers stand ready to embellish youth and beauty and to make age and ugliness at least presentable. All these are novelties after the alm of long summer days, and serve to reconlie those whose holiday is over and to lure the lingerers in the suburbs back to their alle-

giance and their town homes.

The sale at Rancocas has been the topic of interest at the clubs and the ball at Tuxedo the leading event in social circles during the last lew days. In both of these Mr. Pierre Lorillard has been so deeply interested that it is fair to suppose that he has had an exciting week. At the ball the talk was all of dams and sires—of Iroquois and Mortemer, and of the prices rought by the finest lot of racing stock ever sold under the hammer in this country. Even the women caught the contagion, and talked so understandingly of points and pedigree that an Englishman but recently landed asked whether it was customary for young girls to be 'on the turf" in this part of the world. The seeker for information was evidently unfamiliar with our best society.

The ball at Tuxedo was nothing if not exclusive, which is tantamount to saying that it was unalloyed enjoyment to all for whom the open sesame" had been spoken, but that it did not not as large a return to the club as if invitations to subscribe had been more widely dreulated. The arrangements, over which a committee of ladies with Mrs. Lorillard at beir head presided, backed by the most efficient aid from several veteran ball givers and cotillon leaders, were perfect. The scene without and within was like fairvland, and the lancers, counting among their numbers all of Newport's battalion of married belles, as well as a score of lovely girls fresh from Lenox and Bar Harbor, formed the prettiest group that have been gathered in a ballroom this summer.

Tuxedo is as full now as it is likely to be at any time this year, and it promises well for another season, when more cottages will be built and all its varied machinery be in better running order. As a speculation it has been so bold and grand, so nobly planned, and so well executed, that it must eventually succeed. When the number of subscribers is increased to five hundred and a little new blood infused from among less fashionable but possibly quite as influential society people, the place will

grow, and substantial returns increase. The launch of the largest and most costly yacht that ever glided from the ways on this western hemisphere, the Alva of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, was successfully accomplished at Wil-mington on Thursday. The building of such a pleasure craft marks an era in yachting history, and its possession opens out possibilities for enjoyment, improvement, and the fullest expansion of the mental and physical powers. Toown a yacht that is a home, and which, without any curtailment of the comfort and independence of home life, will take its owner to any quarter of the globe, and put within his reach all the countries of the world and all the giory of them, is a refluement of luxury which lever entered the imaginations of our ancestors. Indeed, it is only within a few years that fortunes have existed in fills country colossal enough to admit of a man's industing himself in so costly a fashion. Mrs. Vanderbilt may well be proud of her namesake, and the chances are that this new possession will bring more enjoyment to her owners than all the other varied means and appliances for outward gratification which an unlimited ex-

chequer puts within their reach. The coremonies at the launching were simple enough. Mrs. Fernando Yznaga broke a bottle of wine over her bows with a silver hammer and pronounced her name as she left the ways while the crowd on the shore cheered loudly. The party who assisted at the christening were Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. David Haight Mr. Vanderbilt's two brothers, and Mossra, Cass Canfleld, Winfield S. Hoyt, J. F. Tams, Oliver King, and a few others from this city. Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Mary Gertrude Lawrence, daughter of the late Newbold Lawrence, to Dr. Frank Murray, at the Church of the Incarnation, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, and also for that of Miss Lena Potter and

Mr. Winthrop Cowdin, at Grace Church, on Vednesday, Nov. 3, at half past 2 o'clock, The engagement has been announced of Miss Alice Weir, daughter of Dr. Robert Weir, to Mr. Edward La Montagne, and also of Mias Kernochan, daughter of the late Frank Kernochan, to Mr. Scott of Washington. This ongagement is an outcome of the Bar Harbor season, where Mr. Scott and his mother have been passing the summer.

Lenox is still full of people, but the gayety is over for this year. Mrs. John Davis met with what might have been a serious accident there a few days since by the upsetting of Col. Leith's drag on a steep mountain road. Mrs. Davis was thrown out, and it was feared at first that she had been severely injured. But further information showed nothing more serious than several ugly cuts and bruises.

The outlook for winter gayeties is still a little hazy. The Junior Patriarchs on the 7th of December will be the first Delmonico ball, to be followed by its senior officer on the 21st. The Cotilion and Assembly Committees have as yet made no sign, but, as these organizations are entirely under female direction, delay and postpenement are inevitable. There is very little doubt, however, that these balls, which have always been most popular, will soon be announced. The list of debutantes is not large, but it is extremely promising. It includes among others Miss Bend, a daughter of Mr. George Bend, who, if she inherits the beauty of her mother's family and the grace and skill of her father in all saltatory exercises, will be a welcome addition to society's corps de ballet; Miss Diusmore, a daughter of Mrs. William Dinsmore; Miss Appleton, Miss Smith, one of the late Rev. John Cotton Smith's daughters, all of whom have been noted for beauty and social attractiveness; Miss Edith Newcombe, and Miss Agnes Lawrence complete the list as far as it is known at present.

The impression in Washington seems to be that the coming winter will not be so gay as the last one. The family of the Secretary of State are still in mourning. Mr. Manning's health will not admit of large entertainments at his house, and the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney entertained very little in Lenox. and are not likely to keep open house in the unlimited way that they dillast winter. Very few New Yorkers have taken houses as yet. and Senator Yulee's fine mansion on Connecticut avenue will be closed of course. As a set-off to this there will be the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion, which the young mistress will probably make to blossom like the rose by her own gracious influence. Dinners and receptions there must necessarily be, of course, but why should there not be a ball or a succession of dances at the White House, a form of entertainment which Mrs. Cloveland herself might enjoy, and which is much better

suited to her youth. In spite of all we read of Scotch reels and Highland flings dance! by Americans with English royalties at Aix-les-Baine, Homburg has really been the gayest and pleasantest of German spas this year. The pretty Mrs. Cunard-whose husband is a cousin of Sir Bache Cunard-has had all the foreign notabilities at her feet there; but far and away the most beautiful woman and the most admired has been Mrs. Burke Roche, formerly Miss Fanny Work, a daughter of Mr. Frank Work of this city. Nothing but an epidemic of smallpox or an act of l'arliament banishing them from the kingdom can interfere with the supremacy of American beauty on the other side.

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of naws, or mirror of contemporary history as Tan Wanty Syn. It a year,